G. R. S. 59]

GPB—15,000—22-7-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1898-99
~~191~~ .
(Miscl)

File No. 185

Serial Nos.

Papers Filed.

*Month*_____

SUBJECT.

Re training of Candidates for the Examinations in the Oriental Side of the Madras University -

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.

LATER REFERENCES.

The Old College
15 Dec 98

dear Sir

For some weeks past I have been writing to you in my sorrow and sympathy with you for the fight you have to make with that dreadful scourge which has depeopled all Bungalows with consternation & driven out 3/4 of the population from their homes. The contact has to be extended I see even to some other districts in which have been overtaken by the Plague. It is a great visitation, and my only fear is that the due disease like old fashioned wolf like a fool land in the country, seeing how Bombay is still suffer! from it – The

The subject is the occasion of the communication to complete the notes to before

waste of human life and the dead lock to which all agriculture and manufacture are coming, must be a source of great anxiety to you & to the Maharani Regent. But it must be also a great consolation to the people of Mysore to know that you both are at the helm at this calamitous period to feel for them & respect their sentiments somewhat on the lines different from those of the Bombay Plague policy of 1896-97. May that Great God in heaven spare you all & remove your present anxieties by sweeping the plague off the Table land at an early date is my constant prayer. The Wolf they say is near our Doors, but poor Madras is still now free from the dread bubonic disease!

our best thoughts

to statesmen, there are other questions
besides that of public Health to consider
& one of them is Public Instruction or
that side of Indian Educn. which
owing to Lord Macaulay's unguarded
policy has been culpably neglected
to the ruin for time of all Oriental
learning and Oriental scholars - What
has the present half a Century of Educn
been produced for the millions of
money spent on it? Except
a handful of men for the public
service has it produced men capable
of original effort or research
like the ancient wealth of this
Country's literature, science & art?
Doma Singh BA of the present
day who are worthy the true Earl
history of the Mogul dynasty? Can
he calculate an eclipse of the sun
or the moon as each his great ancestors
did? What is the use of talking of the
glories of the past when he thinks
nothing of past literature and
poetry, Tuzuk, Kamnak

cannot interpret the allegory & symbolic literature of the land in which are buried the wisdom of our forefathers or the true interpretation of the natural phenomena that is described in verse & for which kind of knowledge there is a great demand both in Europe and America as well as in India? Our Bibs know scraps of the philosophy of Reid & Hamilton, Kant & Comte or Evolution of Bain & Spencer, but what do they know of the philosophy of Jaimini, & Gautama Sankara & Ramanuja and other philosophers & logicians of their own soil? Oh! is the answer given by all the Philosophy Lecturers in our modern Anglicised Colleges - Is there to be no remedy for this artificial useless, rote work called wrongly High Class Educ.n?

The accompanying Report tries to solve this problem - & I shall thank you to lend me your ear & give it the support it deserves in the interests of Oriental Learning & as a means of rescuing from starvation the Pandit Class of Brahmins and

[illegible]

[illegible] to this letter –

Dr Duncan's [illegible] the Quarter [illegible] the Quarter [illegible] on Chinese [illegible] the [illegible] Tamil [illegible]

[illegible] useful [illegible] efficient [illegible]

+ better members of Society.

Neither a purely English nor a purely Oriental System of Educ.n can be expected to turn out better results

On the public money now spent on Educ.n. The blending of the Oriental & Occidental knowledge is the only hope for a system of truly National Education that will take a deep root in the soil & [illegible] modern needs – The Oriental Committee of Our University last Session to consider the accompanying report and it was resolved as a preliminary step being [illegible] with it to the Senate – [illegible] you know is a sceptre and [illegible] unmanageable body – to sound the feelings of the heads of Sunscrit Colleges or Seminaries like that of your Govt in Mysore, Tanjore, Cochin, Pudukota, Ramnad

Madura, Tanjore, Matts and Erwadi (Kyathi Chetty) set up similar ones under native Chiefs & private schools in Mayavaram, Vaitheeswaran, Vizagapatam, Chidambaram & Rambatcham & Udepi & Hyderabad to see how far they would agree to carry out the Oriental Scheme which differs from the Calcutta & Punjab systems & tries to remove their defects by a blend of the Old & New systems of study and whether they would affiliate their schools & send up Candidates for the "B Oriental & Master of Oriental Degrees B.O.L. & M.O.L. - Those who want to get recognised by the British Govt as fit for their public service are to pass only in the English language section. That is to say if a B.O.L. passes the Matric. Examn. in language test only in English, he will be

Eligible for Govt posts now open
Matriculates of the English side
& nothing higher. If he goes up to
the F. & English he will have all
the advantages of an English F.A.
Bursaries. But the crowning news
is an Army of Indigenous Cheap
teachers of Literature & Science
the Pariah not that cheap
capable class that can
moulded into this blended
type to supersede those
lisping English murderers
of young men who think it
lame & read anything not
written in English. The Con
have resolved to send
a Circular through the Regular
the Govt calling for the
opinions & cooperation of
all the Sanskrit Kavaratses

& other Dravidian & Mussulman Seminaries in Southern India? — But the Pandits & Moulvie heads of these institutions cannot read or appreciate the enclosed Report without the explanation of some intelligent & sympathetic Fellow of the University whom they know & can trust. In this matter your Bhabha is useless for he has always looked at the Oriental P.[roblem] with an English Eye, and his mental training & experience are altogether too foreign to help forward the Oriental side. Is our Limited Circular to be addressed to the Wakeel Sreenivasachar or the Palace Cutcherry Narasimhachar or shall I myself as the best & most useful Fellow in the Mysore land that can mould the mind & the work of the Sanscrit College in Mysore & the Sungeri Math Seminary & the Kanarese Schools? Please kindly cause a line to be sent to me in reply to this question to enable me

~~the again~~ ~~very~~ First thanks for ~~the~~ very interesting letter — also for her concern regarding the Plague in Mysore — Say it is happily showing some signs of abatement

As regards the Oriental side of the University, the proposed circular may be sent to ~~Tatta~~ ~~the Patron~~ ~~Curatorship~~ the Mysore Oriental Institute here as the latter will connect with all important Sanskrit & Kannada colleges in the state and render every possible help —

I have replied accordingly. Kindly see this & return. Let us await the Ci & Gen

CC
13/12

MADRAS, 31*st December*, 1898.

FROM

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS,

To M.R.Ry Arcot Srinivasachariyar B.A. B.L.
Chuzrai Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore &
Supt. of Religious Schools &
Sanskrit School, Melkote

SIR,

In accordance with a resolution of the Committee of the Senate appointed to report upon the details regarding the organisation of an oriental side in connection with the Madras University, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a report on the subject, containing a draft scheme of studies and examinations, and to request that you will be kind enough to furnish me with information, as required in the annexed form, in respect of the college, school or seminary under your control, guidance or management.

I further request that your return may include the required information regarding all such institutions as are devoted to Oriental learning, Sanskritic, Dravidian, or Islamic, and are within your knowledge and sphere of influence, and are likely to carry out the proposed scheme of oriental studies as institutions affiliated to the Madras University. I wish to draw your attention in particular to the various objects that the proposed scheme is intended to fulfil (*vide* para. 4, printed report), and also to the fact that according to this scheme oriental studies may be pursued either exclusively or in association with English language and literature at the option of the students, the examination in modern non-language subjects being conducted in the Vernacular languages selected by the examinees.

It will be observed by you that it is proposed to allow for some years Pandits and Moulvies of or above the age of 20 to appear for the Oriental Degree Examination without insisting on their passing beforehand the two certificate examinations.

The favour of an early reply is requested to enable the Oriental Committee to conclude, as they are anxious to do their deliberations at their next sitting in January, 1899.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. J. COOPER-OAKLEY, M.A.,
Registrar.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to draft a scheme of Examinations in connection with the proposed oriental side of the University of Madras.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

SIR,

We, the undersigned members of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee relating to the institution of an Oriental Faculty, to consider the various proposals received by that Committee, and draft a scheme to give effect to the object for which that Committee was appointed by the Senate, have the honor to submit the following report.

2. The Sub-Committee met five times, and duly considered the various proposals and opinions received by the Committee on the subject of the Oriental Faculty, and arrived at the following conclusions regarding a scheme of studies and examinations in connection with that Faculty :—

1. There shall be four examinations on the proposed oriental side of the Faculty of Arts, corresponding to the four examinations on the English side of the same faculty, there being thus on the oriental side also two certificate examinations and two degree examinations.

2. In regard to subjects dealing with modern and general knowledge, such as mathematics, history, geography, the physical and the natural sciences, and the like, the two certificate examinations and the first degree examination of the oriental side shall be made to correspond as nearly as possible to the first three examinations on the English side of the Faculty of Arts; and in these examinations of the Oriental Faculty, this modern and general knowledge shall be tested by means of question papers set in the various vernacular languages selected by the candidates at their option.

3. In the first certificate examination, candidates shall bring up one language from each of the two following groups marked I. and II., chosen at their option, it being, however, understood that Urdu has to be chosen along with either Arabic or Persian :—

GROUP I.	GROUP II.
Classical Languages.	*Vernacular Languages.*
Sanscrit;	Tamil;
Arabic;	Telugu;
Persian;	Kanarese;
	Malayalam;
	Uriya;
	Mahrathi;
	Urdu.

4. In the second certificate examination and the first degree examination, candidates shall likewise bring up at their option one language from each of the twe groups of languages arranged as above. In so choosing the two languages every candidate shall take up the more advanced course in one language, which shall be known as his *first* language, and the less advanced course in the other which shall be known as his *second* language.

5. For the second or the higher degree examination, candidates shall bring up either one classical language from Group I., or two modern languages from Group II. In an arrangement like this there will, of course, be difficulty for the candidate taking up Urdu to choose another vernacular language that has an appropriate literary relation to it. The majority of the Sub-Committee, however, suggests, as an alternative proposal, that the second degree examination shall be confined to the classical languages in Group I., and to such oriental learning and materials for past history as is contained in them. Another reason why this alternative proposal is put forward is that in the literatures of the vernacular languages there is not much beyond poetry, prose, rhetoric and grammar to justify their inclusion within any really worthy curriculum of studies for the higher degree examination.

6. Candidates who have passed any of the first three examinations on the oriental side of the Faculty of Arts shall be allowed to appear for the English language portion alone of the corresponding examination on the English side thereof. When such candidates secure a pass in the English language portion alone of the first three examinations on the English side of the Faculty of Arts, they shall be entitled to all the advantages enjoyed by one passing the corresponding examination fully on the English side.

7. Those who pass the first degree examination on the oriental side shall, on their securing a pass in the English language portion alone of the B A. degree examination, be entitled to receive the degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning; similarly, those who pass the second degree examination on the oriental side shall, on their securing a pass in the English language portion alone of the B A degree examination, be entitled to receive the degree of Master of Oriental Learning. These oriental degrees of B.O L. and M.O L. may also be conferred on such Bachelors of Arts as succeed in securing a pass in the purely oriental portions of the first and second degree examinations on the oriental side.

8. The following shall be the courses of study to be prescribed for the various examinations on the oriental side :—

A. In so far as the language part of the proposed oriental examinations is concerned, the candidates shall, in every one of the first three examinations, be examined in poetry, prose rhetoric, grammar, composition and translation. In the third examination or the first degree examination, the language test shall also include the history of the two languages chosen by the candidates and of the literatures of those languages.

B. In so far as the other subjects for these examinations are concerned, they shall be as follow :

(*a*) The First Certificate Examination.

1. Mathematics—

   Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, } prescribed portions.

2. History and Geography—

   Outlines of Indian History,
   Elements of General Geography,
   Indian Geography.

3. Science—

   Elements of Physics and Chemistry.

(*b*) The Second Certificate Examination.

1 Mathematics—

   Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, } prescribed portions.

2. History—

   Outlines of the History of England.

3. Science—

   Physiology or Physiography.

(*c*) The First Degree Examination.

1. Candidates whose first language is Sanscrit shall be examined in the prescribed portions of Vedic literature, Smriti literature and Vedantic literature.

Those whose first language is any vernacular language other than Urdu shall be expected to possess a fair acquaintance with the general contents of these literatures up to a prescribed standard, or they shall be required to study translations of works relating to these literatures.

2 History, &c.—

   Any *two* out of the three following subjects :—
   i. Outlines of Greek *or* Roman History.
   ii Elements of Political Economy and of the Science of Politics.
   iii. Select periods of Indian History and Epigraphy.

3. Science, &c.—

   One of the following six subjects up to the prescribed standard : –
   i. Physics ; ii. Chemistry ;
   iii. Geology ; iv. Indian Botany :
   v. Logic and History of Indian Philosophy ;
   vi. Physical Astronomy and prescribed portions of Applied Mathematics.

9. Candidates taking up Sanscrit for the second degree examination on the oriental side shall be examined in the following subjects up to the prescribed standards :—

i. Composition in verse and translation ;
ii. History of the Sanscrit language and literature ;
iii. Vedic literature ;
iv. Smriti literature ;
v. Vedanta literature ;
vi. *Nyaya or Vyakarana* and Philology ;
vii. Epigraphy and Indian Archæology ;

or

The History of Indian Philosophy ;

or

Indian Astronomy studied in the light of Modern Astronomy.

10. If the second degree examination is to be conducted in connection with the vernacular languages and their literatures also, then, in the case of languages other than Urdu, the candidates for this examination shall be examined in subjects and books to be prescribed by the University from time to time ; and the examination shall be, as far as possible, similar in nature and standard to that conducted in connection with Sanscrit language and literature.

3. We regret that, owing to there having been none on the Sub-Committee to give us information and to guide our deliberations in regard to the Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages and the literatures contained in them, we have not been able to include details about them in the scheme we have drawn up. However, we are of opinion that the principles of the scheme herein embodied may, *mutatis mutandis*, be appropriately applied to the examinations in those languages and literatures also, particularly because all oriental literatures represent nearly the same type of civilization and the same stage of culture, and have largely influenced each other. Even at the outset, it would be well to demand a good culture of the mental faculties and a thorough knowledge of the elements of modern science, so that the final examination may fully secure the unity of a general classical culture and be, at the same time, the means of effectively blending that culture with modern thought and its conceptions of continued progress.

4. In formulating the above scheme of examinations we have naturally had in view the objects which the proposed Oriental Faculty is expected to fulfil. According to the expressed views of the Hon'ble Dr. Duncan, who moved the proposition regarding the institution of an Oriental Faculty, at the meeting of the Senate held on the 19th of March, 1897, those objects are :—(1) to formulate a scheme of examinations to determine the qualifications of candidates for the posts of Pandits or Munshis in the various schools and colleges of the Presidency; (2) to check the decline in the number of natives well-versed in the oriental classics and the vernacular languages of the Presidency, and to foster the healthy growth of the number of persons with such learning; (3) to make the vernacular languages a more ready, accurate, and flexible instrument adapted to the conditions of modern life and fitted to convey to the masses of the people the rudiments of modern knowledge, and to fix that knowledge in their minds as a permanent possession; and 4) to enable the masses of the people to participate in the scientific knowledge, and in the industrial and commercial progress of the present day by gradually enriching the vernacular languages with a vocabulary containing suitable equivalents for the processes of the industrial arts as well as for the scientific principles which underlie those processes. We feel confident that a careful examination of the scheme submitted by us will show that, while it is not very ambitious in its immediate aims, it is well suited to make a beginning in the way of accomplishing these highly desirable objects.

5. We are aware that fears have been entertained in some quarters that the proposal to institute an Oriental Faculty in our University is merely an attempt to revive a deservedly obsolete civilization of an ancient past in the midst of the rapidly advancing modern thought and modern life. We are, nevertheless, hopeful that when the objects with which the proposal has been brought forward, and the scheme of examinations intended gradually to accomplish these objects are both fully understood, all such fears will cease to be well grounded. We have aimed at making the scheme we submit a really efficient means to cause the ready assimilation of modern European thought with the old Indian and Asiatic thought, and have no doubt that the leaven of modern knowledge will make the old oriental learning so ferment as to give rise to valuable products in thought and in life. In this respect of systematically trying to leaven old thought with new knowledge, we believe our scheme to be peculiarly suited to the present conditions and to the future advancement of this country, and are led to think that it is in this respect mainly that the scheme submitted by us is different from others which are in vogue elsewhere for the encouragement of oriental learning.

In short, nothing that is desirable is sacrificed in the proposed scheme; and in drafting it we have borne in mind that the mind is an instrument of thought and not a mere "museum of antiquities," and that therefore this instrument must be strengthened by adequate and varied exercise, so as to develop the mind-power of the nation and its capacity for original thought and research.

6. There is another point about the scheme of examinations submitted by us to which we wish to draw attention. Although we have not made a knowledge of the English language compulsory on the part of candidates appearing for the examinations of the proposed Oriental Faculty, it may be easily made out that very adequate inducement is offered to Pandits, Munshis and other such students of oriental literature to acquire a knowledge of the English language. It has appeared to us that to make the knowledge of the English language compulsory in these oriental examinations is to defeat the very aims of the Oriental Faculty as they have been stated above. Our proposals regarding the degrees of B O.L. and M.O.L. are calculated not only to make a knowledge of the English language spread widely among the Pandits and Munshis and Moulvies, but also to liberalize their minds and make the newly repaired and rationalized oriental learning almost as attractive as the learning which is required for obtaining the degrees on the English side of the Faculty of Arts. It is expected that, for this reason, our oriental examinations will, in the long run, give much better results, even from the standpoint of numbers, than those of the Punjab University; and the quality of the oriental examinations conducted under the orders of the Government of Bengal is very different from what is aimed at in our scheme.

7. We have taken care to see that there is nothing in this scheme submitted by us that will any way clash with the work that is now being so advantageously conducted by the University. A time may, however, come in the future when the assured success of the degrees

B O L and M O L will make it necessary to consider the desirability of doing away with the purely oriental courses now prescribed for the M A degree examination And when such a time does actually arrive, the needed readjustment will certainly lead to no radical changes in the working of the University, either in regard to principles or in regard to practice.

8 As some apprehension seems to have arisen as to the number of institutions in existence capable of imparting instruction of a collegiate standard, or which can be developed into collegiate institutions, we need only point to the fact that there are scattered throughout the country indigenous colleges and schools maintained by the Maharajahs and Chiefs of Southern India, and seminaries are kept up and are newly opened in connection with mutts, temples and choultries, but the course of instruction followed is in need of organization and unification An authoritative centre of co-ordination is necessary to ensure the progress and stability of such institutions of spontaneous growth, and it must be the duty of such a central authority to reform the general spirit of both the teachers and the taught in those institutions, and to guide the action and resources of their managers into right channels up to a well-defined goal If only a model college be started in Madras or elsewhere, and be supported and subsidised by Government, such a central college would be a great help to the proper development and growth of the existing institutions But this is a matter hardly within the scope of this report

9 It further appears to us probable that fresh endowments would become available for the establishment of subsidiary institutions, if only a Central Oriental College for the Pandit class be started Nor would it be impossible to obtain contributions and endowments for the compilation of the required text-books, or for the translation of such standard treatises in English as are needed to carry out the proposed scheme of oriental studies We confidently expect that if the oriental side of the University is instituted and the gates of public service are opened also to those who, with the required knowledge of English, take their degrees in oriental learning, the law of demand and supply will provide all the requisite text books in the Indian languages, and the authorities who have the direction of public instruction in this Presidency as well as the Syndicate of the University will also be able to encourage the production of such educational works, following the example of some of the Universities of Europe

10 We are further of opinion that the rules regarding the affiliation of Oriental Colleges and the admission of candidates for the oriental examinations should not, for some years to come, be in any way stringent Large freedom must be given to private candidates to appear for these examinations, and at the commencement of working this scheme of oriental examinations, Pandits and Munshis of or above the age of twenty should be exempted from passing the two certificate examinations on their producing a certificate of fitness to appear for the first degree examination from a competent authority recognized as such by the University It appears to us to be desirable that purely oriental titles should be bestowed on those who passed the first and the second degree examinations on the oriental side without any knowledge of English, and that these titles should be such as may appropriately be conferred upon ladies also, for we expect that the proposed oriental examinations will greatly stimulate the higher education of women in this Presidency

11 We recommend that the fees to be levied from the candidates for the various oriental examinations be Rs 5, 7, 10 and 15, respectively, to start with

12 Perhaps it forms no part of the work assigned to us to express our opinions in justification of the proposal to institute an Oriental Faculty in our University Nevertheless, we feel called upon to state, from our knowledge of Indian conditions, that the proposal has been brought forward not a minute too soon, and that it is calculated not only to save the existing oriental schools from decay, but also, without contradicting the temperament of the Indian races, to serve the ends of liberal education and progress, and to cause the dissemination of truly enlightened and solid and sober culture By means of these examinations our University will acquire a really national character and become able to exercise her beneficial influence much more largely than at present on the hearts and homes of the masses of our people, so as to make it easier and more cheerful to guide them along the path of civilization, culture, and truth

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

21st July, 1898

Your obedient Servants,

V KRISHNAMACHARIAR
M RANGACHARI
M SESHAGIRI SASTRI
C W TAMOTHARAM PILLAY.
N SUBBA RAU

ADDISON PRESS, MADRAS —No 1990—3 1 99—200

MADRAS, 31*st December*, 1898.

FROM

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS,

TO

SIR,

In accordance with a resolution of the Committee of the Senate appointed to report upon the details regarding the organisation of an oriental side in connection with the Madras University, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a report on the subject, containing a draft scheme of studies and examinations, and to request that you will be kind enough to furnish me with information, as required in the annexed form, in respect of the college, school or seminary under your control, guidance or management.

I further request that your return may include the required information regarding all such institutions as are devoted to Oriental learning, Sanskritic, Dravidian, or Islamic, and are within your knowledge and sphere of influence, and are likely to carry out the proposed scheme of oriental studies as institutions affiliated to the Madras University. I wish to draw your attention in particular to the various objects that the proposed scheme is intended to fulfil (*vide* para. 4, printed report), and also to the fact that according to this scheme oriental studies may be pursued either exclusively or in association with English language and literature at the option of the students, the examination in modern non-language subjects being conducted in the Vernacular languages selected by the examinees.

It will be observed by you that it is proposed to allow for some years Pandits and Moulvies of or above the age of 20 to appear for the Oriental Degree Examination without insisting on their passing beforehand the two certificate examinations.

The favour of an early reply is requested to enable the Oriental Committee to conclude, as they are anxious to do their deliberations at their next sitting in January, 1899.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. J. COOPER-OAKLEY, M.A.,
Registrar.

Return of Sanskrit or Dravidian Colleges or Schools or Seminaries prepared to educate Candidates for University Examinations on the proposed Oriental Side.

District.	Taluk.	Town or Village.	Full Name of College or School or Seminary.	When established.	Number of Students on the Rolls.	Number of Teachers employed.	Subjects taught and in what Language.	Fee charged, if any, or is Education given free.	How maintained and what Endowment has the Institution.	School Building rented or owned.	Aided or inspected by Government.	Whether prepared to train Candidates for the Oriental Side of the University Examinations and up to what Standard.	Remarks as to whether any Students would appear for Examination in English and in a Second Language purely as a Language Test.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

STATION } (Signed) (Signed)

Date } *Head Master.* *Proprietor or responsible Manager of the Institution.*

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to draft a scheme of Examinations in connection with the proposed oriental side of the University of Madras.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

SIR,

We, the undersigned members of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee relating to the institution of an Oriental Faculty, to consider the various proposals received by that Committee, and draft a scheme to give effect to the object for which that Committee was appointed by the Senate, have the honor to submit the following report.

2. The Sub-Committee met five times, and duly considered the various proposals and opinions received by the Committee on the subject of the Oriental Faculty, and arrived at the following conclusions regarding a scheme of studies and examinations in connection with that Faculty :—

1. There shall be four examinations on the proposed oriental side of the Faculty of Arts, corresponding to the four examinations on the English side of the same faculty, there being thus on the oriental side also two certificate examinations and two degree examinations.

2. In regard to subjects dealing with modern and general knowledge, such as mathematics, history, geography, the physical and the natural sciences, and the like, the two certificate examinations and the first degree examination of the oriental side shall be made to correspond as nearly as possible to the first three examinations on the English side of the Faculty of Arts; and in these examinations of the Oriental Faculty, this modern and general knowledge shall be tested by means of question papers set in the various vernacular languages selected by the candidates at their option.

3. In the first certificate examination, candidates shall bring up one language from each of the two following groups marked I. and II., chosen at their option, it being, however, understood that Urdu has to be chosen along with either Arabic or Persian :—

GROUP I.	GROUP II.
Classical Languages.	*Vernacular Languages.*
Sanscrit;	Tamil;
Arabic;	Telugu;
Persian;	Kanarese;
	Malayalam;
	Uriya;
	Mahrathi;
	Urdu.

4. In the second certificate examination and the first degree examination, candidates shall likewise bring up at their option one language from each of the two groups of languages arranged as above. In so choosing the two languages every candidate shall take up the more advanced course in one language, which shall be known as his *first* language, and the less advanced course in the other which shall be known as his *second* language.

5. For the second or the higher degree examination, candidates shall bring up either one classical language from Group I., or two modern languages from Group II. In an arrangement like this there will, of course, be difficulty for the candidate taking up Urdu to choose another vernacular language that has an appropriate literary relation to it. The majority of the Sub-Committee, however, suggests, as an alternative proposal, that the second degree examination shall be confined to the classical languages in Group I., and to such oriental learning and materials for past history as is contained in them. Another reason why this alternative proposal is put forward is that in the literatures of the vernacular languages there is not much beyond poetry, prose, rhetoric and grammar to justify their inclusion within any really worthy curriculum of studies for the higher degree examination.

6. Candidates who have passed any of the first three examinations on the oriental side of the Faculty of Arts shall be allowed to appear for the English language portion alone of the corresponding examination on the English side thereof. When such candidates secure a pass in the English language portion alone of the first three examinations on the English side of the Faculty of Arts, they shall be entitled to all the advantages enjoyed by one passing the corresponding examination fully on the English side.

7. Those who pass the first degree examination on the oriental side shall, on their securing a pass in the English language portion alone of the B A. degree examination, be entitled to receive the degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning; similarly, those who pass the second degree examination on the oriental side shall, on their securing a pass in the English language portion alone of the B A. degree examination, be entitled to receive the degree of Master of Oriental Learning. These oriental degrees of B.O.L. and M.O L. may also be conferred on such Bachelors of Arts as succeed in securing a pass in the purely oriental portions of the first and second degree examinations on the oriental side.

8 The following shall be the courses of study to be prescribed for the various examinations on the oriental side —

A In so far as the language part of the proposed oriental examinations is concerned, the candidates shall, in every one of the first three examinations, be examined in poetry prose rhetoric, grammar, composition and translation In the third examination or the first degree examination, the language test shall also include the history of the two languages chosen by the candidates and of the literatures of those languages

B In so far as the other subjects for these examinations are concerned, they shall be as follow

(*a*) The First Certificate Examination.

1 Mathematics —

Arithmetic,
Algebra } prescribed portions
Geometry,

2 History and Geography—

Outlines of Indian History,
Elements of General Geography,
Indian Geography

3 Science—

Elements of Physics and Chemistry.

(*b*) The Second Certificate Examination.

1 Mathematics —

Algebra,
Geometry, } prescribed portions
Trigonometry,

2 History—

Outlines of the History of England.

3 Science—

Physiology or Physiography

(*c*) The First Degree Examination.

1 Candidates whose first language is Sanscrit shall be examined in the prescribed portions of Vedic literature, Smriti literature and Vedantic literature

Those whose first language is any vernacular language other than Urdu shall be expected to possess a fair acquaintance with the general contents of these literatures up to a prescribed standard, or they shall be required to study translations of works relating to these literatures.

2 History, &c —

Any *two* out of the three following subjects —

i Outlines of Greek *or* Roman History
ii Elements of Political Economy and of the Science of Politics
iii Select periods of Indian History and Epigraphy.

3 Science, &c —

One of the following six subjects up to the prescribed standard · —

i Physics , ii Chemistry ,
iii Geology , iv Indian Botany ,
v. Logic and History of Indian Philosophy ,
vi Physical Astronomy and prescribed portions of Applied Mathematics

9 Candidates taking up Sanscrit for the second degree examination on the oriental side shall be examined in the following subjects up to the prescribed standards —

i Composition in verse and translation ,
ii History of the Sanscrit language and literature ,
iii Vedic literature ,
iv Smriti literature ,
v Vedanta literature ,
vi *Nyaya or Vyakarana* and Philology ,
vii Epigraphy and Indian Archæology ,

or

The History of Indian Philosophy ,

or

Indian Astronomy studied in the light of Modern Astronomy

10 If the second degree examination is to be conducted in connection with the vernacular languages and their literatures also, then, in the case of languages other than Urdu, the candidates for this examination shall be examined in subjects and books to be prescribed by the University from time to time , and the examination shall be, as far as possible, similar in nature and standard to that conducted in connection with Sanscrit language and literature

3. We regret that, owing to there having been none on the Sub-Committee to give us information and to guide our deliberations in regard to the Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages and the literatures contained in them, we have not been able to include details about them in the scheme we have drawn up. However, we are of opinion that the principles of the scheme herein embodied may, *mutatis mutandis*, be appropriately applied to the examinations in those languages and literatures also, particularly because all oriental literatures represent nearly the same type of civilization and the same stage of culture, and have largely influenced each other. Even at the outset, it would be well to demand a good culture of the mental faculties and a thorough knowledge of the elements of modern science, so that the final examination may fully secure the unity of a general classical culture and be, at the same time, the means of effectively blending that culture with modern thought and its conceptions of continued progress.

4. In formulating the above scheme of examinations we have naturally had in view the objects which the proposed Oriental Faculty is expected to fulfil. According to the expressed views of the Hon'ble Dr. Duncan, who moved the proposition regarding the institution of an Oriental Faculty, at the meeting of the Senate held on the 19th of March, 1897, those objects are :—(1) to formulate a scheme of examinations to determine the qualifications of candidates for the posts of Pandits or Munshis in the various schools and colleges of the Presidency, (2) to check the decline in the number of natives well-versed in the oriental classics and the vernacular languages of the Presidency, and to foster the healthy growth of the number of persons with such learning; (3) to make the vernacular languages a more ready, accurate, and flexible instrument adapted to the conditions of modern life and fitted to convey to the masses of the people the rudiments of modern knowledge, and to fix that knowledge in their minds as a permanent possession; and (4) to enable the masses of the people to participate in the scientific knowledge, and in the industrial and commercial progress of the present day by gradually enriching the vernacular languages with a vocabulary containing suitable equivalents for the processes of the industrial arts as well as for the scientific principles which underlie those processes. We feel confident that a careful examination of the scheme submitted by us will show that, while it is not very ambitious in its immediate aims, it is well suited to make a beginning in the way of accomplishing these highly desirable objects.

5 We are aware that fears have been entertained in some quarters that the proposal to institute an Oriental Faculty in our University is merely an attempt to revive a deservedly obsolete civilization of an ancient past in the midst of the rapidly advancing modern thought and modern life. We are, nevertheless, hopeful that when the objects with which the proposal has been brought forward, and the scheme of examinations intended gradually to accomplish these objects are both fully understood, all such fears will cease to be well grounded. We have aimed at making the scheme we submit a really efficient means to cause the ready assimilation of modern European thought with the old Indian and Asiatic thought, and have no doubt that the leaven of modern knowledge will make the old oriental learning so ferment as to give rise to valuable products in thought and in life In this respect of systematically trying to leaven old thought with new knowledge, we believe our scheme to be peculiarly suited to the present conditions and to the future advancement of this country, and are led to think that it is in this respect mainly that the scheme submitted by us is different from others which are in vogue elsewhere for the encouragement of oriental learning.

In short, nothing that is desirable is sacrificed in the proposed scheme; and in drafting it we have borne in mind that the mind is an instrument of thought and not a mere "museum of antiquities," and that therefore this instrument must be strengthened by adequate and varied exercise, so as to develop the mind-power of the nation and its capacity for original thought and research.

6. There is another point about the scheme of examinations submitted by us to which we wish to draw attention. Although we have not made a knowledge of the English language compulsory on the part of candidates appearing for the examinations of the proposed Oriental Faculty, it may be easily made out that very adequate inducement is offered to Pandits, Munshis and other such students of oriental literature to acquire a knowledge of the English language It has appeared to us that to make the knowledge of the English language compulsory in these oriental examinations is to defeat the very aims of the Oriental Faculty as they have been stated above. Our proposals regarding the degrees of B O.L. and M.O.L. are calculated not only to make a knowledge of the English language spread widely among the Pandits and Munshis and Moulvies, but also to liberalize their minds and make the newly repaired and rationalized oriental learning almost as attractive as the learning which is required for obtaining the degrees on the English side of the Faculty of Arts. It is expected that, for this reason, our oriental examinations will, in the long run, give much better results, even from the standpoint of numbers, than those of the Punjab University; and the quality of the oriental examinations conducted under the orders of the Government of Bengal is very different from what is aimed at in our scheme.

7. We have taken care to see that there is nothing in this scheme submitted by us that will any way clash with the work that is now being so advantageously conducted by the University. A time may, however, come in the future when the assured success of the degrees

B.O.L. and M.O.L. will make it necessary to consider the desirability of doing away with the purely oriental courses now prescribed for the M.A. degree examination. And when such a time does actually arrive, the needed readjustment will certainly lead to no radical changes in the working of the University, either in regard to principles or in regard to practice.

8. As some apprehension seems to have arisen as to the number of institutions in existence capable of imparting instruction of a collegiate standard, or which can be developed into collegiate institutions, we need only point to the fact that there are scattered throughout the country indigenous colleges and schools maintained by the Maharajahs and Chiefs of Southern India, and seminaries are kept up and are newly opened in connection with mutts, temples and choultries; but the course of instruction followed is in need of organization and unification. An authoritative centre of co-ordination is necessary to ensure the progress and stability of such institutions of spontaneous growth, and it must be the duty of such a central authority to reform the general spirit of both the teachers and the taught in those institutions, and to guide the action and resources of their managers into right channels up to a well-defined goal. If only a model college be started in Madras or elsewhere, and be supported and subsidised by Government, such a central college would be a great help to the proper development and growth of the existing institutions. But this is a matter hardly within the scope of this report.

9. It further appears to us probable that fresh endowments would become available for the establishment of subsidiary institutions, if only a Central Oriental College for the Pandit class be started. Nor would it be impossible to obtain contributions and endowments for the compilation of the required text-books, or for the translation of such standard treatises in English as are needed to carry out the proposed scheme of oriental studies. We confidently expect that if the oriental side of the University is instituted and the gates of public service are opened also to those who, with the required knowledge of English, take their degrees in oriental learning, the law of demand and supply will provide all the requisite text-books in the Indian languages; and the authorities who have the direction of public instruction in this Presidency as well as the Syndicate of the University will also be able to encourage the production of such educational works, following the example of some of the Universities of Europe.

10. We are further of opinion that the rules regarding the affiliation of Oriental Colleges and the admission of candidates for the oriental examinations should not, for some years to come, be in any way stringent. Large freedom must be given to private candidates to appear for these examinations, and at the commencement of working this scheme of oriental examinations, Pandits and Munshis of or above the age of twenty should be exempted from passing the two certificate examinations on their producing a certificate of fitness to appear for the first degree examination from a competent authority recognized as such by the University. It appears to us to be desirable that purely oriental titles should be bestowed on those who passed the first and the second degree examinations on the oriental side without any knowledge of English, and that these titles should be such as may appropriately be conferred upon ladies also; for we expect that the proposed oriental examinations will greatly stimulate the higher education of women in this Presidency.

11. We recommend that the fees to be levied from the candidates for the various oriental examinations be Rs.5, 7, 10 and 15, respectively, to start with.

12. Perhaps it forms no part of the work assigned to us to express our opinions in justification of the proposal to institute an Oriental Faculty in our University. Nevertheless, we feel called upon to state, from our knowledge of Indian conditions, that the proposal has been brought forward not a minute too soon, and that it is calculated not only to save the existing oriental schools from decay, but also, without contradicting the temperament of the Indian races, to serve the ends of liberal education and progress, and to cause the dissemination of truly enlightened and solid and sober culture. By means of these examinations our University will acquire a really national character and become able to exercise her beneficial influence much more largely than at present on the hearts and homes of the masses of our people, so as to make it easier and more cheerful to guide them along the path of civilization, culture, and truth.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

21st July, 1898

V. KRISHNAMACHARIAR.
M. RANGACHARI.
M. SESHAGIRI SASTRI.
C. W. TAMOTHARAM PILLAY.
N. SUBBA RAU.

ADDISON PRESS MADRAS —No 1990 -3-1 99—200

Bangalore
9th January 1899

Sir,

In forwarding herewith the two enclosed papers received from the Registrar of the University of Madras, I request that you will be so good as to inform me whether the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore can train candidates for one or more of the ~~pro~~proposed Examinations in the Oriental side of the University. No doubt some additional staff will be needed to teach the non-language subjects, such as Mathematics, History &c.

~~It is requested that you will favor me with an early reply, returning the annexed printed form duly~~

Please let me have your ~~early~~ reply, together with the annexed form duly filled in, at an ~~early~~ ~~as possible~~ early date, as I should like

~~filled up, in order to my~~ ~~writing the same to the Registrar~~ ~~as soon as possible~~

to send the same to the Registrar as early as possible.

Yours

V K. Narasimiengar Esq.

President H H the Maharaja's

Sanskrit College Committee

Mysore

9th January 1896

D.O.

In forwarding herewith the two enclosed papers received from the Registrar of the University of Madras, I request that you will be so good as to inform me whether the Sanskrit School under your charge at Sringeri, can train candidates for one or more of the proposed Examinations in the Oriental side of the University.

Please let me have your reply together with the annexed form duly filled in, at an early date, as I should like to send the same to the Registrar as early as possible.

To Mr. Vydianatha Sastri
Inspector
Sanskrit Patasala

U1

Urgent

MUZRAI

1899

From

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

To

The President
H.H. the Maharajas Examination
College Committee, Mysore

Dated 16th Jan 7

Despatched

Received

General No. 837
Muzrai F. No.

Enclosure No.

Have the honor to request that the information called for in the D.O. of the 9th instant regarding the training of candidates for the Examns in the Oriental side of the Madras University, may be furnished

for thwith

By order

Ad.

Mrs. Leys

Urgent

MUZRAI

77 1899

From

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

To

Mr. Vaidyanatha Sastri
Inspector, Sanskrit Patasala
Sringeri

Dated 16
Despatched January.
Received
General No. 838
Muzrai F. No.

Enclosure No.

Requests that the information called for in the D.O. of the 9th instant regarding the training of candidates for the Examns in the Oriental side of the Madras University

may be furnished
to this office at once.

By order

W

Muz-Dey

Gen. 31]

1899

From The President of the Managing Committee of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Mysore

To

The Muzrai Secretary, Bangalore

Dated 19th January 1899

Despatched

Received

General No. 33

No.

losure No. 1

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
RECEIVED
Date
REG. No. 406
MUZRAI BRANCH

21/1 99

Ref: His D.O. letter dated 9th January 1899.

Has the honor to forward herewith the Form, forming the enclosure to the above, and to inform that the Maharaja's Sanskrit College can train candidates for all examinations on the Oriental side of the Madras University, provided the teaching staff is strengthened by appointing more masters to teach non-language subjects such as mathem and science

(only filled in)

A. Mahadevaiah
for President

Srimpuri
20th January 1899.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your
P.C. of the 9th Instt. Mag. & State
that the Sadvidya Sanjivini
Sabha of the Tree Math can
sin Candidates for the Pro-
visional Certificate Examination of
Professor Greenfield & the
University of Madras
requisite form is here
closed duly filled in.

Yours truly
[signature]
for Agent, Srimpuri
Tree Math.

Mysore,

4th March 1899

My dear Mr. Srinivasachariar,

In reply to your letter of the 9th January last, I herewith return the form duly filled in with the required information in connection with the proposal to educate Sanscrit Students for the University of Madras on the Oriental side.

2. By appointing additional teachers to teach the non-language subjects,

I think that Candidates may be train up for all the examinations on the Oriental side.

Yours sincerely,

W Muirhead Mackenzie

Refer as
6-5-98

To

The Registrar of the
Madras University
Madras.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of ~~yesterday~~ 22nd Instant furnishing information ~~asked for in your of the 28th Ultimo~~, regarding the Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore, I have the honor to forward herewith the Return since received from the Agent of the Sringeri Matt ~~giving detailed information on~~ ~~the~~ in regard to the Sanskrit ~~College~~ School at Sringeri.

I have &c.

Mudrai Subbiah

From,

Rai Bahadur
A. Sreenivasachariar
Murzai Superintendent
in Mysore

To

The Registrar
University of Madras
Madras

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 31st ultimo forwarding a copy of the draft scheme of Studies and Examinations in connection with the proposed Oriental Side of the Madras University and requesting to be furnished with information required in the form annexed

in respect of the Sanskrit Colleges or Schools under the management of the State Inspection Department, I have the honor to state that H.H. the Maharaja's Sanskrit College in Mysore and the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College in Bangalore are the only two Institutions in the State that can train and send up Candidates for the proposed Examinations in Sanskrit in connection with the Oriental side of the University.

2. A qualified Staff to teach the non-language

Subjects in each of the above named two Colleges will be appointed as soon as the decision of the University instituting these Examns. is announced.

3. The Returns are enclosed giving the information asked for in respect of the Colleges above named.

4. There are no Mahomedan Natives in the State ~~to [illegible]~~ ~~at present~~ ~~at present~~ Knowledge advanced enough at present to train ~~[illegible]~~ send up Candidates for ~~any~~ any of the proposed Degrees ~~of the Oriental Examinations~~ in ~~the learning~~

Have &c

Mugrai Superintt
in Mysore